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THE CITY ATTORNEY

May 29, 1998

Ray T. Williamson Acting Director, Utilities Division Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007

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Re: Additional Comments on Staff's Statement of Position Dated May 19, 1998; Docket No. U-RE-00000C-94-0165

Dear Mr. Williamson:

Please accept the following additional comments of the City of Tucson to the Staff's proposal.

The issue of aggregation is of critical concern to the City of Tucson. While Tucson will agree with a phased-in approach to competitive generation based on load size, the City does not agree with artificial barriers to aggregation that require minimum loads (e.g. 20 kW) to build an aggregated base.

It is each aggregator's responsibility to build a load that can be metered, billed and monitored in a manner that allows the aggregator to establish contracts with utilities and powermarketers. Existing utilities have the current capacity to determine distribution load; the aggregator will provide the capacity to measure what is taken off the distribution (utilities DO NOT need additional computer/meter/telecommunications equipment). The feasibility of establishing these contracts will be based on existing infrastructure, cost of new infrastructure and demonstration of ability to provide a predictable load. That is, the decision to aggregate is an economic one and should remain the sole responsibility of the aggregators to determine under which conditions they choose to enter the market place.

Sincerely,

Sovette Humpfrey Loretta Humphrey

Principal Assistant City Attorney

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EXCEPTION

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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION sena Corporation Commi 4 03 [1] DOCKETED JIM IRVIN **COMMISSIONER-CHAIRMAN** DOCKMENT CONTROL RENZ D. JENNINGS MAY 2 9 1998 COMMISSIONER CARL J. KUNASEK DOCKETED BY COMMISSIONER IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPETITION IN) DOCKET NO.: THE PROVISION OF ELECTRIC SERVICES RE-00000C-94-0165 THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF ARIZONA. **EXCEPTIONS**

Pursuant to the Procedural Order of May 13, 1998 and R14-3-110 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Corporation Commission, the City of Tucson submits the following comments and exceptions to the Proposed Opinion and Order in this docket.

- On page 7, line 12 is the assertion that a disadvantage of the Replacement
 Cost method is that there is no opportunity for a true-up. Tucson believes that
 this conclusion is incorrect. In his testimony Dr. Eugene Coyle recommended
 both this method and a true-up. (Recommended "Replacement Cost Valuation"
 on page 14 of Coyle Direct Testimony (City of Tucson Ex. 1.)):
 - Q. Please address the administrative methodologies, the "Net Revenues Lost" and the "Replacement Cost Valuation." Which of these do you favor and why?

A. The "Replacement Cost Valuation" approach, changed in the way I will describe, is clearly superior. The "Net Revenues Lost" has serious problems, both theoretical and practical.

See Also the recommended True-up on page 34 of Coyle Direct (City of Tucson Ex. 1.)

- Issue 7. Should there be a true-up mechanism and, if so, how would it operate?
 - Q. Should there be a true-up mechanism?
 - A. Yes, there should be a true-up mechanism.

Dr.Coyle's testimony on pp. 34 and 35 goes on to describe the true-up.

• Page 8: Lists the objectives that should be considered in deciding the stranded cost issue. Missing from the list is the idea that rates should not go up as a result of this Decision. There is an objective "D." which states, "Minimize the stranded cost impact on customers remaining on the standard offer." In the discussion of this objective, on page 9, line 22, the Draft asserts: "Accordingly, we will place limitations on stranded cost recovery that will minimize the impact on the standard offer."

The City of Tucson believes that the goal should not be to "minimize the impact on the standard offer". The goal should be to ensure that there is no negative impact on the standard offer. Otherwise rates are going to rise.

Page 10, lines 12-16. Here the Draft misses the point about California.
 California was able to award Stranded Costs without raising rates not because of

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securitization but because California costs were dropping sharply. There would have been large rate reductions (instead of a freeze) if the Commission/
Legislature had done nothing. See page 30 of Coyle's Testimony (COT Ex. 1)
where Moody's Investors Service is quoted from a Special Report.

Moody's Investors Service recognized the unique situation in California in a Special Report:

We believe that California's plan for recovery of approximately \$21 billion in potential stranded assets is not exportable to most other states. In California, the three major investor-owned utilities, rated A1 and A2, have similar risk profiles. Their stranded cost exposure originates largely in high-cost, state-mandated purchased power contracts. These contracts start to expire in 1997 and 1998, and the companies' costs will decrease as a result. The California legislation, AB 1890, freezes the companies' rates at current levels, minus a 10% discount for residential and small commercial customers, and allows the companies to use excess cash flow created by the difference between those rates and their lower future costs to pay down a goodly portion of their above market-priced fixed obligations. The situation elsewhere in the country is different. In other states, cost structures may not be trending downward as they are in California. Therefore, there will not be large amounts of excess cash available to pay down stranded investments.1

The Hearing Officer's Draft offers no assurance that rates will not rise because of Stranded Costs. In fact, the use of the word "minimize" instead of "eliminate" in discussing the impact on the Standard Offer customers implies that there will be a price rise for small customers.

¹ Special Report, Moody's Investors Service, February 28, 1997, page 1.

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Page 11 in the discussion of Option 1.: The Hearing Officer's proposal appears to shift costs from those purchasing from competitors onto those customers on the Standard Offer. No date is specified as the moment when Stranded Costs are determined. There is no explanation of how the "proportionate amount" that Standard Offer customers and others must pay is to be determined. The Standard Offer customers pay 100% of generation related Stranded Costs each year while customers purchasing from competitors pay declining amounts -in Year 2, 80%; year 3, 60%; etc.

There is no explanation of how the Standard Offer is to be calculated and if it will remain constant for a certain number of years. If it remains constant, then each customer on this offer, including new customers, contributes to 100% of the assumed stranded costs. The growth in customers provides additional revenues to the utility, so it appears that more than 100% of a "proportionate share" of stranded costs would be collected from the Standard Offer customers.

Although on page 6 the Draft says it will focus on certain questions, including Question No. 5, "Should there be a limitation on the recovery timeframe for "stranded costs?" this question is not addressed directly. The answer to it is implied in some discussion. But this should be specifically addressed. Finding of Fact No. 33 talks of a "five year transition period" but not specifically a "collection period." For Option 2, the Draft Order specifies that 100% of Stranded Costs will

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be collected over a ten year period, with no carrying charges on the unamortized balance. (See page 12 of the Draft Opinion and Order)

Regulatory Assets are discussed separately with respect to Option 1.2 For Regulatory Assets the Draft Order mentions two different periods for collection. One permits an Affected Utility to collect 100% of regulatory assets over its existing amortization period. The second allows collection over ten years, with a full rate of return on, as well as of, for five years, with a declining "return on" for an additional five years. With respect to the Stranded Costs on Regulatory Assets, the Draft Order specifies that the Standard Offer rate would be reduced in the sixth year, to reflect the lower rate of return allowed in that year. Specifically addressing the adjustment of the Standard Offer here implies that it will not be adjusted with respect to generation assets, since such an adjustment was not mentioned in that section of the Draft Order. This too suggests that no rate relief for small customers can be expected until after five years, i.e. beginning in 2004. Jack E. Davis, Executive Vice President of Arizona Public Service has testified that he expects the excess generation capacity in the Western United States is expected to diminish over time, and to be eliminated by 2006. Thus, when possible rate relief for small customers begins to be possible, the favorable

² For the Divestiture/Auction Methodology, "Each generation asset will have to include its portion of the appropriate regulatory assets." Nothing is said about regulatory assets that are not generation related.

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market conditions begin to evaporate. There may be no gains at all for Standard Offer customers in the end.

On page 18, with regard to Question No. 8, on lines 18 to 21 the Order asserts: "We have placed a limitation that customers on the standard offer will not receive an increase as a result of stranded costs. Any stranded costs which would result in an increase to the standard offer will have to be deferred to a future period." (Emphasis added.)

The referenced limitation is not discussed elsewhere in the opinion. Moreover, there is no discussion of how a deferral to a future period would work. The idea of a deferral to future period raises an important issue. First, how the Standard Offer is to be determined is not addressed in this Opinion and Order. In Massachusetts, incumbent utilities have set the Standard Offer below the cost of energy, so that competitors cannot succeed in gaining customers from the incumbent utilities. The utilities are willing to set the low price because they are allowed to carry forward to a future period any losses on the standard offer. Thus, the deferral mentioned on page 18 raises the risk that the Affected Utilities will game the Standard Offer. The interaction of the standard offer and the allowance of a deferral must be carefully controlled so that gaming is not possible. Furthermore, it is not clear when deferred amounts would finally be extinguished. Significant questions on this issue also include:

Will there be a limitation on the years over which amounts can be deferred?

Will a customer leaving the Standard Offer in the future be exempt from the deferral?

This concludes the comments and exceptions of the City of Tucson.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 29th day of May 1998.

THOMAS J. BERNING City Attorney

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Original and 10 copies handdelivered by E-Z Messenger this 29th day of May, 1998 to:

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